

INFRARED SPECTRA OF PROTONATED AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS AND THEIR NEUTRAL COUNTERPARTS IN SOLID *PARA*-HYDROGEN

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Protonated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (H^+ PAH) have been reported to have infrared (IR) bands at wavenumbers near those of unidentified infrared (UIR) emission bands from interstellar objects. However, recording IR spectra of H^+ PAH in laboratories is challenging. Two spectral methods have been employed previously to yield IR spectra of H^+ PAH. One employs IR multiphoton dissociation (IRMPD) of H^+ PAH, but the bands are broad and red-shifted.^a Another measures the single-photon IR photodissociation action spectrum of cold H^+ PAH tagged with a weakly bound ligand, such as Ar, but application of this method to large PAH is difficult.^b A new method for investigating IR spectra of H^+ PAH and their neutral counterparts was developed using electron bombardment during *p*- H_2 matrix deposition. With this technique, we have recorded IR absorption spectra of protonated forms of benzene ($C_6H_7^+$), naphthalene (1- and 2- $C_{10}H_9^+$), pyrene (1- $C_{16}H_{11}^+$), coronene (1- $C_{24}H_{13}^+$), and their neutrals.^c The significant superiority of the spectra thus recorded to those with the Ar-tagging and IRMPD methods is demonstrated. The narrow widths of the lines enabled us to distinguish clearly between isomers 1- $C_{10}H_9^+$ and 2- $C_{10}H_9^+$; 2- $C_{10}H_9^+$ was unstable and converted to 1- $C_{10}H_9^+$ in less than 30 min. A survey of these experimental results shows that three major lines in the 7-9 μm region are red-shifted from 7.19, 7.45, and 8.13 μm of 1- $C_{16}H_{11}^+$ to 7.37, 7.53, and 8.21 μm of 1- $C_{24}H_{13}^+$, showing the direction towards the UIR bands near 7.6, 7.8, and 8.6 μm . In contrast, the line at 11.5 μm for 1- $C_{16}H_{11}^+$ is blue-shifted to 11.4 μm for 1- $C_{24}H_{13}^+$, showing the direction toward the UIR band near 11.2 μm . Other examples will be presented if time permits.

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